

right side of the head and upper part of the face. The physician to the family in which she for the present resided was called to see her, who pronounced it disease of the brain. Powders containing calomel were ordered. She took the medicine a few days, but her mouth becoming very sore, and her sufferings not being alleviated but rather increased, her friends determined to take her home and send for their family physician. I found the patient labouring under remitting hemicrania of most excruciating severity, accompanied with mercurial salivation. The severity of the symptoms requiring active medication, I ordered at once remedies both for the neuralgia and sore mouth. A liniment, composed of chloroform and olive oil, was ordered to be applied to the head and temples, and ten grains of the sulph. of quinia to be given night and morning, for the former, while ten grains of the chlorate of potash, three times a day, was prescribed for the latter affection. In three days the hemicranial pain had subsided, when the quinia was suspended. The sore mouth had, in the mean time, improved. Four days' more employment of the chlorate stopped the salivary discharge, and healed up the mouth. The cure was prompt and decisive.

CASE III. In January, 1857, I was called to visit a Mrs. M——, who complained of a bad breath, sore mouth, loss of appetite, &c. I learned that, about one week previous to my visit, she had taken some anti-bilious pills, which were supposed to contain mercury. An examination of the mouth told at once the cause of her sufferings. She was severely salivated. Nothing had been done, further than a Dover's powder had been taken at bedtime, to work the cold off, as she expressed it, and an alum wash for the mouth had been used freely. It may not be improper to state that no advantage was derived from these. The patient was directed to remain in her room, live on spoon diet, and take the chlorate in ten grain doses, three times a day. On my visit the following day, she was much better, and declared the first dose helped her. A continuance in the remedy effected a perfect cure in a few days.

CASE IV. This was a case of ulceration of the mouth following salivation. It was of nearly three weeks' continuance, and many local applications, including nitrate of silver, had been ineffectually made to it. I gave the chlorate in the usual form and frequency, and ordered the ulcer—which was situated beneath the tongue, of large size and very painful—to be washed several times a day with a weak solution of the same, and had the satisfaction of seeing it heal up in five days.

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ART. VII.—*Chlorate of Potash Injections in Leucorrhœa and Ulceration of the Os Uteri.* By BEDFORD BROWN, M. D., Caswell County, N. C.

KNOWING the peculiar and happy curative influence exerted by chlorate of potash in external ulcerations attended with vitiated discharges, and having been so often disappointed by the usual modes of treating such cases, the great difficulty of which all medical men acknowledge, I determined to experiment with injections of a solution of that salt in ulceration of the os uteri and cervical canal attended with leucorrhœa.

The discovery of some simple and efficient means as a substitute for the uncertain astringent injections in common use, and the tedious and often unsuccessful caustic and speculum, would relieve the physician of an extremely disagreeable duty, and the patient of an almost intolerable necessity.

In those cases of leucorrhœa attended with ulceration of the os uteri or cervical canal, and enlargement of the muciparous glands of the vagina, or simple ulceration without leucorrhœa, I believe the injections of the chlorate far more certain and efficient than the ordinary astringent injections, or the local application of caustic. In these cases I have not thought proper to give detailed reports of their symptoms and progress.

CASE I. A coloured woman, aged 30, who had never borne children, and had, from early life, complained of symptoms of uterine disease. At the time she came under my charge, she had profuse leucorrhœa. On examination with the speculum, the entire vaginal canal was seen highly inflamed—the os uteri very tumid, with numerous large ulcers. This woman used, by injection, a solution of the chlorate, in the proportion of ʒj of the salt, dissolved in ʒviij of rain water. As much of this as an ordinary female syringe contains was used twice daily. Under its influence the ulceration and inflammation, with the attendant leucorrhœa, diminished rapidly, and in two weeks all indications of disease had disappeared. In this case, the locality of the disease was confined to the vagina and the os uteri.

CASE II. To digress from the subject, I would report the present case as illustrating the equal powers of the chlorate of potash in gonorrhœa of the female. This patient, an unmarried female had suffered from gonorrhœal disease, until the vaginal inflammation had become excessive with very copious, purulent, and exhausting discharges, accompanied by so much tenderness and pain as entirely to preclude the use of the speculum. The difficulty and pain of urination were such as to compel me to use the catheter frequently. The same treatment as in the previous case was adopted, and with equal success. In fact, this patient (servant) who had been perfectly disabled, in ten days after using the chlorate injections, was attending to her ordinary duties.

I strongly conjecture that gonorrhœa of the male would be equally amenable to the same treatment; and, as soon as the first opportunity presents, I design testing it. If so, a new era will be introduced in the management of that intractable disease.

CASE III. This was an example of leucorrhœa originating from ulceration of the os uteri and inflammation of the cervical canal. The woman was married, and had been confined prematurely three months previous. She used the chlorate of potash injections, and remained in the recumbent position for some hours after each injection. She found equal benefit from the remedy, and is now attending to her customary duties, without any of her former symptoms.

CASES IV. and V. In these cases there was ulceration of the os uteri and cervix, with very slight leucorrhœa, though suffering from the ordinary annoying symptoms of uterine affection. In both cases, the chlorate in solution healed the ulcerations in between two and three weeks, with signal relief to the patient.

To sum up briefly, those conditions to which the chlorate of potash injections are applicable, I would say those cases are appropriate, wherein ulceration and inflammation are confined to the os uteri and cervical canal and vagina, either with or without leucorrhœa.

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ART. VIII.—*The Use of Water in the Treatment of Fever.* By ISAAC CASSELBERRY, M. D., Evansville, Ind.

*Anatomy.*—The skin has, in man, a superficies of about fifteen square feet. It is composed of three coats: an outer, called the cuticle, or *epidermis*, of a horny nature; a middle, of a soft pulpy consistence called *rete mucosum*, or mucous body; and an inner, of a dense resisting character called the true skin or chorion.

On the upper surface of the true skin are distributed, in great profusion, nerves and small vessels; some of these vessels convey blood; others, lymph; surrounding and penetrating the coats of these vessels to their most minute distribution are the automatic nervous branches. This is the nerve of the blood, absorbent, and secretory vessels; and wherever they ramify they carry along with them minute branches of this nervous system. It creates, maintains, and governs the functions of these vessels.

The cuticle has no sensibility, and is, therefore, wonderfully adapted to the protection of the nerves, glands, and vessels of the other coats. It has openings, or pores, which admit the escape of perspirable matter and certain gases secreted by the glands under the mucus coat and upon the true skin. These openings are not direct communications; they go some way obliquely under the cuticle before they open externally. On the upper surface of the true skin and immediately under the mucous coat are a countless number of glands of secretion and of absorption. Some of these glands display functions nearly identical with those of the lungs in respiration. They secrete the same gases and absorb the same gas as the lungs.

The community of function between some of the glands of the skin and those of the lungs is so nearly identical, that, in some animals, as the common leech, both are performed by the skin; and in others, as the frog, which will survive longer the excision of the lungs than the loss of the skin.

The skin has a continuity of structure with the lining membrane of the respiratory, the digestive, the urinary, and the uterine passages. This is the physiological reason why the states of the skin both modify and are modified by the functions of respiration, digestion, and urination. The mucous coat of the skin, in some degree, protects the vessels, nerves, and glands from compression and contusion. While the cuticle is hard and the true skin firm, this is soft and yielding. The cutaneous glands have a perfect glandular organ-